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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APRIL, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

PINK BOLLWORM FIELD WORK IN TEXAS.

The destruction and clean-up of cotton in and surrounding the districts in Texas invaded by the pink bollworm is now practically completed for the crop of 1917. The following summary of this work is condensed from a report prepared by Mr. F. S. Puckett for Dr. Hunter:

A total of 8,794 acres of cotton land has been cleaned of standing and scattered cotton at an average cost of $9.94 per acre. At the beginning the cost of the work was rather high, but as it progressed and the men in charge became more familiar with it, the cost per acre was considerably reduced. This cost does not include the technical supervision but merely the labor engaged in the actual clean-up, and the transportation and subsistence of this labor where such was necessary. The transportation was largely by motor trucks and in

some cases field camps were established and maintained. The wages paid ranged from $1 to $2.50 per day, the majority of the men receiving $2 per day. A general inquiry of firms employing large labor forces in the section of Texas where this work was done indicates that the labor wage paid in this Government work is considerably below the average rate paid by other employers of labor in that section. Firms in this section now employing from 100 to 1,000 men are paying wages ranging from $2 to $2.75 per day, and often in addition housing and provisioning is furnished.

The acreage of 1917 cotton destroyed by counties is as follows:

Chambers County	1,097.5
Liberty County	1,579.5
Galveston County	1,742.5
Harris County	971.0
Brazoria County	1,135.75
Hardin County	60.5
Jefferson County	583.5
Robertson County	1,624.0
Total	8,794.25

The cotton fields cleaned represent 657 owners or tenants or an average of 13.38 acres to each owner or tenant. Most of the fields consisted of from one to one-half dozen acres and only in a few instances did the fields approach or exceed 100 acres.

In addition to the clean-up of these cotton fields within and surrounding the known infested areas all the gins in this section, some twenty in number, have also been subjected to a thorough cleaning, with destruction of remaining and scattered seeds.

An effort has also been made which has been substantially successful to collect and mill under supervision all cotton seed grown in this section, and the lint cotton has been shipped to foreign countries via Galveston. These several steps have eliminated so far as is now possible the chance of over-wintering and reinfestation of the new crop by the pink bollworm hibernating in the cotton fields or in cotton seed or in lint cotton of the crop of 1917.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE TEXAS COTTON-FREE ZONE LAW.

The following statement was issued to the Texas News Service by Assistant Secretary Ousley April 8, in relation to a decision of the district court at Liberty, Tex., April 6, to the effect that the Texas pink bollworm act does not provide a specific penalty for the planting of cotton in the cotton-free zones proclaimed by the governor under this act. In rendering this decision the court made it plain that this decision affected only this one feature of the law and did not affect the validity of the other sections of the act.

The department has just received a telegram from Houston to the effect that the court at Liberty, Tex., on Saturday held that while it is unlawful under the governor's proclamation to plant cotton in the noncotton zone in southeastern Texas, the law does not fix a penalty for the planting of cotton. From a reading of the law there appears to be no question that the decision is correct, as the act of the legislature merely declares the planting of cotton in that zone to be unlawful. However, it is unlawful, as provided in section 11 of the act, to transport cotton from the quarantine zone "to any part of the State in violation of this act or either of the proclamations," and the penalty for transportation is a fine in any sum not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 for each transaction. Of course, cotton must be transported in order to be of any value, as it can not be consumed within the district. Therefore, if the law is enforced hereafter those who are now tempted to plant cotton may find themselves unable to get any railroad to haul it to Houston or Galveston or to any part of the State. Moreover, section 6 of the act requires that the commissioner of agriculture "shall destroy cotton in any field or fields in which the pink bollworm may have been discovered, or in any fields in the vicinity of such infested fields." Therefore, it would become the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to destroy any cotton in this zone, and the safest procedure for him will be to destroy it the moment it appears as a plant. The act provides for the reimbursement of the owners of the cotton destroyed, but I assume that as a matter of economy, as well as a matter of safety, the commissioner of agriculture will not wait for the cotton to mature but will proceed to have it destroyed the moment it shows itself as a cotton plant.

It is unfortunate that in the haste of preparing this act the legislature neglected to fix a penalty for its violation as to planting cotton, but happily the State is not without remedies of destruction nor without penalties for transportation. As I said recently in respect to this matter, if the State by these measures is unable to suppress cotton planting in the quarantine zone or to destroy the cotton in that zone if it is planted, then there will be nothing left for the Federal Department of Agriculture to do but to declare a quarantine against the whole State of Texas on the crop of 1918. As I have already pointed out, such a quarantine would effect very great loss to the cotton planters of Texas, and in view of war transportation difficulties and the necessity for fumigating all cars handling cotton or cotton products, the operation of the quarantine might result in a very great calamity to other business of the State than the cotton business. I can not think that the citizens who are insisting upon planting cotton in this zone have carefully weighed the consequences of their action. I feel full confidence that the State authorities will do all that is possible under the law, and, as I have suggested, I think the authority is ample to prevent any cotton from growing or being transported; but if the State should fail in these measures of defense, the citizens of the State who are injured will know that the injury has been caused by their own fellow citizens who refuse to observe the law because of the inadequacy of the penalty clause in the statute.

PINK BOLLWORM APPROPRIATION, 1919.

The action of the Senate and House conferees reduced the appropriation for the pink bollworm work in the United States and Mexico from the Senate estimate of $800,000 to the amount recommended originally in the House bill of $500,000. The amendment providing for the covering into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts of any

moneys hereafter received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on acount of cleaning and disinfection of cars or freight was retained by the conferees, but the amendment making available interchangeably not to exceed 10 per cent of any of the several items under the pink bollworm appropriation was rejected by the conferees. This action limits the amount which may be spent under this appropriation in border-control work to the specific item of $50,000 and will undoubtedly make it necessary to secure a supplemental appropriation to replace the moneys received in repayment of moneys expended in fumigation and turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

COOPERATION OF NURSERYMEN REQUESTED IN ERADICATION OF COMMON BARBERRY TO AID IN THE CONTROL OF WHEAT-STEM RUST.

The following letter and pledge card have been transmitted to 6,104 nurserymen throughout the United States for the purpose of securing cooperation in the effort to restrict the damage caused by the wheat-stem rust. These pledge cards are being very generally signed by nurserymen, with promise of hearty cooperation.

APRIL 4, 1918.

DEAR SIR: During the past few years the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture has been conducting a careful survey to determine the relationship of the common barberry to destructive epidemics of black or stem rust of wheat now prevalent throughout the spring-wheat area. This survey indicates clearly that the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) is one of the important factors in the development of serious rust epidemics, if it is not indeed the main and practically the only factor. These conclusions are further supported by the experiences of the past few years in Denmark, where the common barberry has been eradicated. No rust epidemics have occurred in Denmark since the eradication has been accomplished.

The Department of Agriculture is therefore conducting a systematic campaign of education to bring to the attention of all persons in the spring-wheat area of the upper Mississippi Valley the direct relationship which the common barberry has to injuries of the wheat crop, in the hope that an immediate and thorough eradication of the common barberry may be secured throughout this area, not only on farms, but also in villages, towns, and cities.

The question has been raised of establishing a Federal quarantine to aid in the progress of this eradication, but it appears that equally satisfactory results may be secured by asking nurserymen generally to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture by submitting to the Federal Horticultural Board signed pledges not to ship common barberry plants into or within the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. The Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) is not a host of the wheat-rust disease and is accordingly unobjectionable.

I hope you will find it possible to cooperate with the Federal Horticultural Board in this activity. Although it will mean some hardship to nurserymen who have planned to ship the common barberry into or within this region, I

think they will fully appreciate the patriotic duty they owe just now to the country at large to aid in every way possible in insuring the wheat yield of the coming year and of succeeding years. The importance of your cooperation in this matter is indicated by the fact that the black stem rust, of which the barberry is an alternate host plant, caused a definite loss in 1916 of nearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

There is inclosed herewith a card which I hope you will be willing to sign and return to me, thus indicating your intention of cooperating with this department in its effort to eradicate a serious menace to the culture of spring wheat. This card may be mailed without postage.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

[Copy of the pledge card referred to in the above letter submitted to nurserymen for signature.]

————, 1918.

SIR: Receipt is acknowledged of your circular letter of April 4, 1918. In consideration of the probability that rust epidemics throughout the spring wheat area may be reduced or prevented by the eradication of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), I promise and agree not to ship or cause to be shipped any hybrids or varieties of the common barberry into or within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. It is understood that there is no objection to my shipping Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) into or within these States.

(Name)_____

(Address)_____

PROPOSED QUARANTINE OF PORTIONS OF NEW ENGLAND ON ACCOUNT OF THE GIPSY MOTH.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1918.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect infestation, namely, the gipsy moth, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the following towns in addition to the territory already covered by Notice of Quarantine No. 27: Dedham, Kenduskeag, Carmel, Etna, Stetson, Newport, Corinth, Exeter, Corrina, St. Albans, Canaan, Hartland, Harmony, Madison, Industry, Mexico, Andover, Andover West Surplus, Newry, Grafton, Riley, Gilead, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelder's Grant, Stow, Me.; Jackson, Albany, Lisbon, Easton, Landaff, Bath, Walpole, Benton, Haverhill, Piermont, Orford, Plainfield, Cornish, Langdon, Alstead, Westmoreland, N. H.; Newbury, Bradford, West Fairlee, Strafford, Fairlee, Thetford, Norwich, Windsor, Rockingham, Vt.; Erving, New Salem, Dana, Greenwich, Ware, Mass.; Union, Mansfield, Windham, Franklin, Bozrah, Norwich, Sprague, Lisbon, Preston, Ledyard, Groton, Conn.

It appears that the territory above described should be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the plant-quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37

Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165); and that the movement from said territory into other States and Territories of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," and (2) forest plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, and field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, except fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots, and (3) stone or quarry products, should be permitted only in accordance with rules and regulations made or to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It will not be necessary to extend the quarantined area on account of the brown-tail moth.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., on May 2, 1918, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

PRESS NOTICE ON PROPOSED GIPSY-MOTH HEARING.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notices signed by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, call a public hearing in Washington on May 2 to discuss a proposed extension of the quarantine in New England on account of the gipsy moth. The hearing is to be held at 10 a. m. on May 2 in room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture. Any person interested in the proposed quarantine may be heard in person or by attorney.

According to the notice the gipsy-moth quarantine is proposed to be extended to the following towns:

Connecticut.—Bozrah, Franklin, Groton, Ledyard, Lisbon, Mansfield, Norwich, Preston, Sprague, Union, Windham.

Maine.—Andover, Andover West Surplus, Batchelder's Grant, Canaan, Carmel, Corinth, Corrina, Dedham, Etna, Exeter, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Gilead, Grafton, Harmony, Hartland, Industry, Kenduskeag, Madison, Mexico, Newport, Newry, Riley, St. Albans, Stetson, Stow.

Massachusetts.—Erving, Dana, Greenwich, New Salem, Ware.

New Hampshire.—Albany, Alstead, Bath, Benton, Cornish, Easton, Haverhill, Jackson, Landaff, Langdon, Lisbon, Orford, Piermont, Plainfield, Walpole, Westmoreland.

Vermont.—Bradford, Fairlee, Newbury, Norwich, Rockingham, Strafford, Thetford, West Fairlee, Windsor.

If the proposed quarantine goes into effect, the Federal regulations will control the movement from the territory affected of—

Coniferous trees such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, cedar, white cedar ("Christmas trees"), holly, and laurel ("Christmas greens"); forest plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, and field-grown florists' stock, and stone or quarry products.

The notice says that it will not be necessary to extend the quarantined area on account of the brown-tail moth.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS WITH REFERENCE TO PLANTS AND PLANT MATERIAL, ISSUED BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD.

At the request of the Federal Horticultural Board, Dr. B. T. Galloway has, after a consultation with the War Trade Board, prepared the following memorandum for the information of importers of nursery stock:

On February 14, 1918, the President of the United States issued a proclamation which required an import license for all articles from all countries. The object of this action is to more clearly supervise commerce and trade during the period of the war. The administration of the work devolves upon the War Trade Board. For some time the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board has been giving attention to the manner in which the work of restriction should be carried out. There has recently been published by the War Trade Board a list of restricted imports. This list (No. 1) contains 82 items, 1 of which (item 61) includes "Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines." While plants, trees, shrubs, and vines are on the *restricted list*, they are not *prohibited entry*. A license will be required for each shipment of plants, trees, shrubs, and vines from a European port. No shipments will be allowed from Asiatic ports. According to a recent circular issued by the War Trade Board, applicants for license must show certain facts:

In the case of shipments from European points, the most satisfactory evidence will be proof that shipping space has been actually engaged. The present form of application for import license will generally be found adequate for this purpose, and where this is not found to be the case, a letter setting forth the additional facts should accompany such application.

The United States consuls have been instructed not to issue consular invoices on and after April 15, 1918, for the articles mentioned in the list without first being furnished with the number of the *import license* or being given other evidence of the issuance of such license. Shipping agencies are also advised not to accept for shipment consignments of the articles mentioned in the list without similar evidence of the issuance of the import license.

It will devolve upon importers, therefore, to advise their shipper abroad by letter or cable, of the number of their import license so that such shipper will be able to furnish the same to the consuls and the shipping agencies. *This will mean that importers must be diligent in applying for import licenses a sufficient time in advance of the shipment so that the number of the import license may be communicated abroad in ample time.*

To summarize: Trees, shrubs, and vines, including fruit-tree stocks and seedlings, may be imported from Europe, but not from the Orient, upon filing an "Application for import license." The War Trade Board has issued the following instructions regarding the securing and filling out of application for license:

(*a*) A separate application must be made for each importation. Each application should refer only to articles of the same general nature, as hides, mica, leather, rubber, wool, sugar, etc. Observance of this requirement will facilitate prompt action upon application.

(*b*) Applicants are requested, in case of further communication, to refer to their own reference number and date as well as to the reference number of the Bureau of Imports, if known, and to refer to each application in a separate letter.

(*c*) The statement in regard to the quantity should be made in definite units of net weight or measure as required by customs authorities, such as pounds, bushels, gallons, etc., as well as in such terms as boxes, cases, sacks, etc. Values must be in dollars.

(*d*) Applicants are advised to forward their applications as long as possible in advance of the date of arrival. If shipment does not arrive before expiration date of license and an extension is desired, the original application and license must be returned with the request for extension, setting forth the reasons therefor.

(*e*) This application should be forwarded to the Bureau of Imports, Washington, D. C.

(*f*) Copies of all forms may be secured from the Bureau of Imports, Washington, D. C., or from any branch of that bureau. Branch offices are located at:

Boston, Mass., 1806 Customhouse.
Chicago, Ill., 1106 Monadnock Block.
Detroit, Mich., 225 Post Office Building.
Eagle Pass, Tex., First National Bank Building.
El Paso, Tex., Federal Building.
Galveston, Tex., Federal Building.
Laredo, Tex., 206 Federal Building.
Los Angeles, Cal., International Bank Building.
Mobile, Ala., Customhouse.
New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Building.
New York, N. Y., 45 Broadway.
Nogales, Ariz., Bowman Hotel Building.
Philadelphia, Pa., 305 Lafayette Building.
Portland, Oreg., 748 Morgan Building.
St. Louis, Mo., 1305 Federal Reserve Bank Building.
San Francisco, Cal., 212 Customhouse.
Savannah, Ga., Savannah Bank & Trust Co. Building.
Seattle, Wash., 825 Henry Building.

It should, of course, be understood that a license from the War Trade Board will not relieve the licensee from the requirements of any quarantine made by the Secretary of Agriculture nor permit the importation of any articles prohibited by any such quarantine.

CHARGES FOR DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED COTTON.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1918.

Dear Sirs: The board's attention has recently been called to the fact that certain dealers in imported cotton are making an additional charge to the consumer of as much as 2 cents per pound (approximately $10 per bale) for China cotton to cover the cost of its disinfection. We are advised that the current charges made by the fumigation plants at Boston, New York, Newark, San Francisco, and Seattle for the disinfection of cotton are as follows:

Egyptian cotton—$2.90 to $3 per bale.
China cotton—$1.50 to $2.25 per bale.
India cotton—$1.55 to $2.25 per bale.
Peruvian cotton—½ cent to ¾ cent per pound.
Haitian cotton—1 cent per pound to $4 per bale.
Cotton waste—½ cent to ⅝ cent per pound.

The above charges include, in most cases, freight and insurance on the cotton from the docks to the fumigation plants and return. Purchasers of foreign cotton are requested to inform the board in all cases where it is evident that exorbitant charges are being added to the price of such cotton to cover the cost of its disinfection.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

FURTHER WARNING TO CHINESE EXPORTERS REGARDING THE PACKING OF MERCHANDISE IN COTTON OR COTTON WASTE.

The warning issued through the Consular Service of the State Department to Chinese exporters of crockery, porcelain, etc., in compliance with this department's request of November 26, 1917, to the effect that unless the practice of wrapping such articles with cotton or cotton waste was discontinued it might be necessary to refuse entry of articles so packed or require their disinfection as a condition of entry, does not appear to have been heeded by some of the Chinese exporters. With a view to bringing the matter more forcibly to the attention of the Chinese exporters, the following letter has been addressed to the principal importers of Chinese crockery, porcelain, etc., in this country:

APRIL 24, 1918.

DEAR SIRS: It is understood that you are an importer of Chinese crockery, porcelain, bric-a-brac, etc., and that such merchandise is occasionally packed with cotton containing seeds. You are advised that the entry into the United States of cotton seed from all foreign countries is prohibited, and cotton lint, cotton waste, and materials used for wrapping cotton are admitted only under restrictions and with a special form of fumigation under the supervision of the department as a condition of entry.

Under date of November 26, 1917, the Secretary of State was requested to transmit through the Consular Service to Chinese exporters of crockery, porcelain, etc., a warning to the effect that unless the practice of wrapping such articles with cotton or cotton waste was discontinued, it might be necessary to refuse entry of articles so packed or require their disinfection as a condition of entry. This warning does not appear to have been heeded by some of the exporters.

The fumigation of importations of merchandise packed in cotton or cotton waste would involve considerable expense both to the department and to you as an importer. It is thought, therefore, that you might be sufficiently interested to take the matter up with your Chinese exporters advising them of the situation and requesting them to use other material than cotton or cotton waste for packing merchandise shipped to this country. Any action which you may take looking toward the discontinuance of the use of cotton or cotton waste for such packing will be appreciated by this board.

Yours very truly,

LESTER E. PALMER,
In Charge of Entry of Plants and Plant Products Under Restriction.

T. D. 37564. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS PROHIBITED. ORDER PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1918, FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES OF ALL SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF BANANA PLANTS OR PORTIONS THEREOF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 29, 1918.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The appended order, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, prohibiting the importation on and after April 1, 1918, from all foreign countries and localities of all species and varieties of banana plants

or portions thereof, on account of an injurious insect known as the banana-root borer, is published for your information and guidance.

It should be noted that the order is not applicable to the fruit of the banana.

L. S. Rowe,
Assistant Secretary.

(Then follows the full text of the order.)

CONVICTION FOR VIOLATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

The following conviction for violation of the plant quarantine act was reported to the board during the month of April, 1918:

In the case of the United States *v.* The Adams Express Co. for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in the transportation, interstate, from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth to a point outside of that area, without inspection and certification, of one bundle of shrubs and one box of roots and strawberry plants, the defendant was fined $20.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae.*)

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus.*

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ.*

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan),

and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomœa batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize

in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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